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From the Philadelphia Library Gazette.
JACOB GRIGSBY;
OR, THE CROOKED DISCIPLE.

Of crooked disciples, Jacob Grigsby is the
crookedest. His disposition is twisted like a
ram's horn, and none can tell in what direction
will be the next turn. He is an independent
abstraction—one of that class, who do not seem
aware that any feelings are to be consulted but
their own, and would take the last bit, as if un-
conscious that it was consecrated to that useful
divinity "manners," lais, who always run in
first when the bell rings, and cannot get their
boots off when any body tumbles overboard;—
who, when compelled to share their bed with
another, lie in that engrossing posture called
"cat's-cornered," and when obliged to rise ear-
ly, whistle, sing, and dance, that none may en-
joy the slumbers denied to them—in short, he
strongly resembles that engaging species of the
human kind, who think it credible to talk loud
at theatres and concerts, and to enclose songs
and concertos, which nobody else wants to hear.
—Grigsby was born with the idea that the world
animate or inanimate, was constructed simply
for his special amusement, and that if it did not
answer the purpose, it was his indefeasible right
to declare war against the offender. When a
boy, he was known as a "real limb"—of what
tree it is unnecessary to specify. He was an
adept in placing musk melon rinds on the pave-
ment for the accommodation of those elderly
gentlemen, whose skating days were over, and
many a staid matron received her most impres-
sive lessons in ground and lofty tumbling, by the
aid of cords which he had stretched across the
way. Every child in the neighborhood learnt to
"see London" through his telescope, and he
was famous for teaching youngsters to write hog
latin, by jerking parcels of ink through their
lips. At school he was remarkable for his sci-
ence in crooking pins, and placing them on the
seats of the unsuspecting, and ever since he has
continued to be a thorn in the side of those, who
were unlucky enough to come in contact with him.

Grigsby has now grown to man's estate—a
small property in most instances, and in his it
must be simply the interest of his whiskers
—for he had nothing else clear of embarrass-
ment—and they extend some inches beyond his
nose and chin. He is said to be more of a limb
than ever, his unaccommodating spirit having
increased with his trunk. The good qualities
which were to appear in him, are yet in the soil,
no sprouts having manifested themselves. He
is savagely jocular in general, and jocosely
quarrelsome in his cups in particular. He stands
like a bumble in life's highway, and scratches
the cartilage from all that pass.

Having thus made Grigsby known as to his
qualities, one scene of his adventures shall be
introduced as an illustration.

Where he boards, the rule is to stow thick—
three in a bed when the weather is warm, and
in the colder season, by way of saving blankets,
four in a bed is the rule. Now, even three in
a bed is by no means a pleasant arrangement
at the best, when the parties are docile in their
slumbers, and lie "spoon-fashion," all facing the
same way, and it is terrible if one of the triad
be of an uneasy disposition. Grigsby's "har-
deners," however, are quiet lads, and there is
an understanding among the three that turn a-
bout shall be the law, in regard to the middle
place, which, therefore, falls to his share every
third week—one week in, and two weeks out—
the soft never to be monopolized by any one in-
dividual, and nobody to turn round more than
once in the course of the night. Grigsby is
borne down by the majority; but when it is his
week in, he is worse than the armed rhinoceros
or the Hyrcan tiger, so ferocious are his bulli-
tious of wrath. The present is his week in,
and to that fact the police owe the honor of his
acquaintance.

Late on election night, he returned home
primed for a quarrel. He ascended the stairs
with the energetic tread of an ox, set fire to the
cat's tail with the candle, and poked a long nine
down Carlo's throat.

"Ha!" said Jacob, as he kicked open the
door, surveyed his sleeping bedfellows, and
flashed the light in their eyes—"mighty com-
fortable that, anyhow; but I'll soon spoil it, or
I'm not a true Grigsby."

He put out the light, and in full dress—boots,
hat, great coat, body coat and pantaloons—mud-
dy as he was, scrambled over the bed two or
three times, until he establishes himself in the
central station between his comrades. He rolled
and he tossed, he kicked and he groaned, until
the whole concern was as wide awake as him-
self.

"Why, Jacob, you've got your boots on,"
said they.

"The fact is, fellows, the cold in my head is
getting worse, and sleeping in boots draws down
the inflammation. It's a certain cure."

"But you don't intend sleeping with your hat
on your head, do you?"

"Didn't I tell you I've got holes in my stock-
ings. If I don't keep my hat on, I'll be sure to
have the rheumatism in my big toe."

"Well, we won't stand it, no how it can be
fixed."

"Just as you like—go somewhere else—I've
no objection. I'm amazing comfortable."

"Why, thunder and fury!" said one, jerking
up his leg, "your boots are covered with mud!"

"That are a fact—you've no idea how mud-
dy the streets are election nights. I'm all over
mud—I wish you'd blow up the corporation."

But hang it, give us a sip's worth of sheet, and
a levy's worth of blanket. That's the way I
like 'em mixed,—some lean and a good deal of
fat."

So saying, Jacob wound himself up in the bed
clothes, with a prodigious flounder, denuding
his companions entirely.

They, however, declared war, and after a
struggle, succeeded in ejecting Grigsby from
the house, he retaining a fragment of the sheet
still in his possession. He battered at the door
shouting and roaring with much vehemence.

"Why, hillo!—what's all that I shut up—
button lip—what's the fraction?"

"I'm a Grigsby—I'm a real Bengaler—I'm
a Calcutta right from Canton. I've had a per-
sonal insult, and I want a little revenge."

"Bless me! poor sonny—how did they in-
sult it?"

"Why, they kicked me six or eight times;
but it wasn't downright Mayor's Court assault
and battery, because they had no boots on, and
they didn't scratch me with their toe-nails—but
it was insult with an intention to hurt—assault
and battery in the second degree. Jim and
Pete both at it."

"What for? I swear it was a 'frolicsome per-
ceeding. But sonny, may be it was only acci-
dental homicide; perhaps you was going down
stairs and they was walking too quick for you
—toeing it along like Boston, and 'most walked
into you. What was it for?"

"Look ye, Charley. It's most morning, and
as life's very short, I hadn't time to think of how
I'd dress to go to sleep; so I turned in like a
trooper's horse."

"And how's that?"

"Why, all standing—parade order—winter
uniform—full dress—a very good fashion, when
you've been out to supper—convenient in case
of fire, and saves you deal of trouble in the mor-
ning, when you're late for breakfast."

"Well, I never heard tell of the likes of a
white man. They served you right. That's
my verdict. You'll have to appeal."

"Never heard the likes!" said Jacob con-
temptuously; "a'n't a bed a bed—a'n't my share
of it, my share of it, and where's the law that
lays down what sort of clothes a man must sleep
in? I'll wear a porcupine jacket, and sleep in
it too, if I like—yes, spurs, and a trumpet, and
a spanner. But, come—let's bust the door—
I want vengeance."

"No you don't Susan—you've got to go to
quod—you can't get vengeance till to-morrow.
Perhaps they'll wrap some in a bit of paper, and
keep it for you."

"What am I taken up for—because I was
kicked out of bed?"

"Not quite—it's because you're not very
compos in your upper story. The Charleys
have a tea-party, and I've got a pressing invita-
tion for you."

Well, if I must, I must; but I give you clear-
ly to understand, I won't lie in the middle."

From the Portsmouth Gazette.

Never Tired to Appearance.

In the late war with Great Britain, a large
West Indian man was taken by one of the Private-
ers belonging to this port, and her cargo, consist-
ing of rum, sugar, &c. sold at Auction.

Run at that time was a choice article, and was
worth from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 dollars per gallon by
the quantity.

On the morning of the sale, a rusty looking
old fellow, with homespun coat and corderoy
pantaloons, was observed on the wharf, now
smelling at the bung holes, and anon catching
a drop or two on the end of his tongue, as it
trickled from a stick which he occasionally
thrust into the cask. He excited a good deal
of amusement by the oddity of his remarks, and
the singular contortion of his lack lustre coun-
tenance, as the burning liquid pleased or was
disagreeable to his palate. In fine, by the dint
of tasting, he was, or appeared to be pretty well
in for it; and by the time the sale began he
was apparently obliged to hold on with both
hands.

No sooner had the Auctioneer mounted the
rostrum, and announced terms of sale, than our
boozey green-horn bawled out—"Hillo, mister!
what d'ye ax for this 'ere rum?"

"Rum! my friend! I should think you had
enough of it."

"Not as you knows on—I keeps a leetle
store up in the bush, and wants a leetle to 'plen-
ish out the stock."

"Well, well—weshall see. The highest bid-
der has it. 'Come gentlemen! what will you
give me a gallon? Two dollars—two and a
half—two seventy-five—three—no more gen-
tlemen!—three and a quarter—three and three
eighths—going—gone. Mr. H. has it at \$3,
37 1-2 cents a gallon."

"My sorrows!" said old Corderoy—"it will
take a fortune to buy one them ere casks—If
you don't sell cheaper I must pick up my duds
and be off that's fact!"

The old fellow had made several dives at the
proof glass, and at length succeeded in getting
it, he dropp'd it into the third cask, against
which he was leaning, and drew forth, rather
awkwardly, a sample. This he had no sooner
put to his lips, than he commenced sputtering
like a red hot spike thrown into cold water, and
amid a thousand contortions and wry faces sput-
tered out 'smoky!—smoky!—smoky as the de-
vil!' at the same time he handed the glass to
the company. It was a fact, this rum was
smoky to a degree absolutely nauseating.

By this time another cask had been disposed
of, at a price a shade higher than the first, and
the voice of the knight of the ivory ham-
mer was heard above the howl! laws! of old Cor-
deroy, who was much pleased with the effect
of the smoky rum on the customers, demand-
ing—"Who bids?"

But no one appeared to like smoke, and the
Auctioneer for the third time demanded—
"Who bids? Come gentlemen, make me an
offer?"

"Tis tarnaal smoky—that's fact," said old Cor-
deroy, but I s'pose it'll do well enough to fud-
dle country folks, I'll give you a dollar a gal-
lon."

"One dollar is bid—no more!—going—gone.
Who has it? What name, sir?"

"They call me J—B—
"One cask to J—B—, at a dollar a
gallon—"

No—no! stop friend! you don't think I'm
such a tarnaal fool as to take all this smoke with-
out something to sweeten it, do ye? I rather
guess I don't come often, I'll take ten casks—
From one to ten casks was your terms I be-
lieve!"

"I-I-y-e-s"—said the Auctioneer—but with
respect to this cask, that was not exactly the
understanding."

"But it was the understanding"—said old Cor-
deroy, who became suddenly as upright as
handspike, and as sober as a deacon before
breakfast,—and I will appeal to the present
company if I have not a right to take ten casks
agreeably to the condition of the sale."

"The old man is right," said one.
"Fair play?" cried another.

"It is in strict conformity to the conditions
of the sale and ten casks are fairly his," was the
general voice.

"Caught! caught! Fairly caught!" said the
Auctioneer. "I am not to blame. The owners
are present—will they have the goodness to de-
cide?"

The owners admitted the fairness of the pur-
chase, and after offering the old man the smoky
rum for nothing, and two or three hundred dol-
lars to sweeten it, (as he called it) without ef-
fect, they took the cash, about \$1000, and suf-
fered him to take the ten casks, worth at least
three times that sum.

Horsewhipping an Editor.—When the Rev.
Henry Bate Dudley had the management of
the Morning Herald, a person, whose name
had not been mentioned in the fashionable in-
formation, called to know the name of the
writer. He addressed the Rev. Editor, and com-
plained of what he considered a calumny.—
Brandishing a stout cudgel, he said his intention
was to inflict chastisement on the editor, unless
he received the satisfaction he required. You
shall have satisfaction, said the Doctor. Wait
a few moments. He then went up to the press
room, and calling the men, told them he had
been threatened by a person in consequence of
an article which had appeared in the paper.—
Now, continued the Doctor, you must satisfy
him; get your blacking-balls well covered with
ink and come to my room. They obeyed his
instructions, followed him down stairs. Now,
said the Doctor, you may exercise your
cudgel; these men are ready for you. Before
the stranger could make an answer, the printers
attacked him right and left with their balls, and
drove him out of the office into the street. It
is scarcely necessary to state that his person
was as black as any printer's devil could be, and
that he never after aspired to the honor of horse-
whipping an editor.

A Comfortable Couple.—London Police.
A thick-set operative, in the flannel jacket,
well known in the neighborhood as a vender of
sawdust, requested leave to ax his vership a-
bout a pint advice.

I'm Humphrey Wilkins, your vership, said
the applicant, vot goes about with my donkey,
and serves the neighborhood with sawdust, and it
your vership wants any vittinens of my respect-
ability, I can call twenty customers who'll
prove that I've got a most undesirable char-
acter.

Mag. What is your application?

Wilkins. Vy, I've got a booman for a wife
as don't do the right thing by no means; for
though I works like a trump all the week to per-
vide for a comfortable home—and I naturally
expects to find things comfortable—she lays
hold of every universal article and spoils it to
buy gin.

She's got two children vot she starves, and
it was only yesterday as she take the boy's
boots off his feet, and his cap off his head, and

turned 'em into gin. She's sitch a rum un for
liquor that I've known her swallow a sack of saw-
dust in an afternoon—that is, the price of it;—
and though I've threatened to put her in the
Plenipotentiary at Millbank, it she don't keep
sober, she only laughs, and says I'm bound to
find her in common necessities, and gin's very
necessary to her.

Now, your vership, I'm a man as never wants
a shilling, and can turn my hand to any busi-
ness, or take a tip top situation in any per-
fection, in the world, and naturally I takes my half-
pint or so; but here's a booman w'll go out in
the morning with a good gown to her back, and
will come home in the afternoon as ragged as a
bone cadger. Vot I wants is that your vership
will advise me how I'm to act with such a pre-
cious bandful?

Mag.—If she gets drunk and is brought here
I will commit her to prison.

Wll.—Prison aint of no use. It must be
something worser. If your vership will grant
me an order to put her in the workhouse, I'll pay
any compliment the overseer chooses to ax.

Mag.—We have no power to do that, nor
would it be proper to allow your request, if we
had.

The applicant went out of the office, and hav-
ing adjourned to an adjacent public house, he
succeeded in drowning his sorrows so effectual-
ly that he was brought in the evening to this
office, and fined the usual sum for being intox-
icated.

**Extracts from the Address to the Democratic
Voters of Massachusetts.**

"If then, this democracy is not a holy cause,
and if embracing as it does all just human in-
terests, it may not well be deemed the party of
mankind, and worthy to win all honest hearts,
then indeed, we are laboring under deep, very
deep self-deception. We know indeed, that to
the great body of the party, democracy like all
other virtue is and ever must be its own reward.
It is not a position to nourish that pride which
knows no gratification but in looking down upon
inferiors. It is political temperance and frugal-
ity, and therefore self-denying and self-re-
straining—it is equalized also, and therefore
holds out, no incitements to mere self-seeking
and self-glorifying men—claiming more than
their due portion of social consequence and so-
cial good. And hence it is that neither the
democracy itself, nor the democratic features
of our government have ever met the wishes and
graspings of the voracious sons of high and un-
equal fortune among us any more than they have
the same class in other governments. For all
aristocracy in all countries, whether of a char-
tered nobility, or of chartered wealth, of Lords
or Corporations, creatures of the government
is alike. It originates in human cupidity and
pride, generated by the accident of unequal ad-
vantages of social position, raised to political
favor. Left to its natural state and the dealings
of Providence, it evaporates in style of living
and social homage; illustrious and harmless in
self-consequence and in nature's own appointed
time it dies and rots like all other vanities, with
little social mischief, other than that of bad ex-
ample."

"But it is in its combined and artificial state,
seeking additional power and consequence from
the common mass as an opposition. Mr. Van
Buren in the passage quoted, aptly describes it
as a spirit inherent in all societies, which has
never ceased to maintain a powerful foothold
in these States, and ever at work; a malign
spirit it must surely be to require the costly
proportioning of a perpetual offering of human de-
gradation."

"Now can any thinking man fail to discern in
all this a strong conservative spirit, and the com-
bining elements of an aristocracy? What is
aristocracy, and in fact all artificial settled au-
thority, ever existed among men, but the fixing
of the fortunes of a given hour, in the position
of power, and by corporate perpetual succession
continuing that power to rule the people."

"It is always an attempt to counteract nature's
favorite lay of equal chance to all, for the good
things of this life. Men pampered of fortune,
are not content with the personal social power
that comes of intelligence and virtue only. This
is popularity merely and unstable—they long for
perpetuity and the everlasting habitations of in-
fluence, and who does not see that from such
longings naturally follow combination, and a
sympathizing system of politics—and that we
must expect that in our present social condition
that each succeeding race of fortunates of the
given hour whether of wealth or place, will be
struggling to perpetuate their present luck, in
favor of succession at the cost of our common
free institutions, of our common rights and of
those to come after us, reckless of all consequen-
ces and thus constitute a perpetual party. A
party which now and since the adoption of our
constitution and under all names has been, the
party of privilege, of special legislation and un-
just monopoly."

"The Constitution came from the hands of
the old patriots a very simple intelligible instru-
ment and based upon a series of truths equal-
ly beyond cavil. It was designed to afford a
general protection and to administer general
laws only to all under it, to give efficacy to the
popular will and not in the least degree to lead
or control it, or exclude its action on all interests
and all subjects."

But how soon in the hands of special interest
partisans, did the corruptions of constructive
and implied powers begin and how vigorously
have they been pushed on to this day. It was
found that in this mode, special privileges and
powers to the favored few might be generated
and perpetuated safe from the power of the
people; and the constitution instead of protect-
ing common right might by the magic of con-
struction be made to protect special privilege.
And this is aristocracy. And from that time to
the present the party have become the sancti-
onious eulogists of the sacred constitution.—
Whenever it bleeds and suffers under democra-
tic misrule, they bleed also and answer groan
for groan. To expound it in their interests and
defend it as expounded they sedulously elevate
into highest patriotism—far beyond that which
expels invasion, or calms civil hate and strife.
But then the constitution they cherish is one a-
bounding in constructive graces, and construed
too, by ingenious men in their service and for
their special benefit; and to them the com-
mentary is much the better part. It is quite
natural, therefore, that they should condemn
that democratic reading, which makes it a con-
stitution sensitive and responsive only to com-
mon influences, to our common wisdom and to
the common good. To confer sovereignty on
the people's will; instead of opposing it, and
to lay bare all interests to the action of that
rightful sovereignty and not to raise constructive
barriers round special interests to exclude it;
or if entering to paralyze its power.

In the same spirit and policy, to establish
nourish and perpetuate unequal fortune is our
whole system of associated private wealth, with
its accompanying code of corporation laws, and
all those legal sophisms of plighted public faith
—contracts, irrevocable, under all public ex-
igencies, between the sovereign power and in-
dividuals—of sacred vested charter rights ele-
vating the mere fictions of private cupidity, into
high contracting parties with the government—
as co-equals and as some maintain (God save
the Commonwealth) co-workers with it too, for
the public good!—as if the people governing
themselves, can make an agreement with them-
selves, which themselves cannot alter when
their own necessities shall require it!—or when
such agreements are in derogation of common
right! Can an individual make any valid con-
tract bartering away his natural right to liberty
and the free pursuit of the great ends of his be-
ing? surely not. No more can a self-govern-
ing people make valid laws, or grant special
privileges, in derogation of our common rights.
If they could, the corruptions, mistakes and all
unlawful influences of this age, may be perpet-
uated through all others, and a worse than her-
editary despotism set over us and far beyond
our reach. Our general laws when found bad
are repealed,—how are special laws stronger
than general ones? Democrats hold that both
must give way before the public good.

If we conclude that vested charter rights to
property of any character are effectual against
the claims of our common sovereignty itself,
while seeking the public good, then has the
power of wealth already entrenched itself in po-
sitions, in this community, where our common
government cannot act, and where the power
of the people can never come. And power is
that which is above the control of the people;
and perpetual too? Call it what you will, it is
an unnatural and arbitrary, as a settled crown
or peerage. And chartered wealth also, is
privileged above all other wealth, and charter
rights to the things of this world are much hol-
der than those conferred by nature.

Upon this conservative hypothesis the charter
rights to banking privileges in this State, resting
upon irrevocable compacts, can in no degree be
abridged or restrained upon principles of public
good, though the whole system should become
a public nuisance. Yet a people's legislative
agents we will not say low, nor under what domi-
nant influences, have without scruple taken a-
way our natural right to banking advantages,
and that too in favor of chartered interests.—
Can the government thus abridge natural rights,
and multiply those of policy and artifice? So
it is denied that the sovereign people can with-
out consent, take, at any time, chartered rail-
ways, canals, turnpikes, and bridges, for public
uses, at a reasonable price; yet the lands of
our farmers are daily taken without their con-
sent, for a price set by others, and that not for
the public, but for these very chartered favor-
ites.

Fellow Citizens: Why is it that our natural
rights are held so cheap, and made constantly
to give way to the usurpations of personified
wealth? It is because the influence of wealth
predominates in this community, and has much
disturbed our social and political equality. It
is because this dominant influence has now pos-
session of our free forms of government, and
can pass laws in its own favor, like the Church
under the first charter,—and who can deny the
justice of the sentiment in the Worcester resolu-
tions, that the system tends to produce an ar-
tificial change in our social condition, which
ought not to be, for a moment, tolerated by
freemen and Democrats. And materially
hazard the purity and stability of the govern-
ment.

The Plough.—It's one share in a bank of
earth, it's worth ten in a bank of paper.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, November 1, 1830.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

For Electors.

OXFORD.—JOSEPH TORIN.
YORK.—SHELDON HOBBS.
LINCOLN.—BENJAMIN BURGESS.
KENNERLY.—RUEL WILLIAMS.
WADON.—SAMUEL S. HEAGAN.
SOMERSET.—JOHN HAMILLET.
WASHINGTON.—SHEPARD CAREY.
CONBERLAND.—JONATHAN SMITH.
PENNSBURG.—WILLIAM THOMPSON.
HANGCOCK.—JOHN H. JARVIS.

This Election. Before we issue another paper, a majority of the States including this will have given their votes on the Presidential question. We need not at this hour urge upon our readers the importance of this election, in which are at stake all those political principles which we hold dear, and in fact the cause of civil liberty itself. The cause of democracy is inevitably onward in spite of all the obstacles which may be and are thrown in its way, by open opponents and false friends. Associated wealth and aristocratic monopolies have fought manfully and desperately against the doctrine of freedom and equality, but hitherto without the success of victory. But though defeated, they do not despair or relax their efforts. All the arts that wealth and ingenuity can devise, to resist an equal division of rights and privileges have been and will continue to be exerted, to base political power upon wealth and to diminish the rights of man. Van Buren and Johnson are the candidates of democracy and around them will rally the hopes and exertions of the common people and of those who advocate their rights. While those who would give to wealth or station, a legal sway beyond their natural power, form the discordant elements of the opposition,—discordant in all but this one common principle. If any one doubts this let him enquire what other common bond of union they have. They are united by no other known political principles or measures. In the northern States we find that Mr. Webster is their favorite and that he is the true representative of their principles, which are those professed and acted upon by the old blue light federalists. In the middle and western States they call themselves republicans, and some of them even make pretensions to democracy, and therefore that they cannot and will not support Mr. Webster. In the south nullification takes the lead among the antagonist principles of democracy, and is joined by all those who hold in contempt the doctrine that the people are capable of judging of public affairs or fit to be entrusted with self government. The fragments which form the opposition to democracy, differing in principles, measures, and their notions of the policy of government, have only the common bond of union to which we have before alluded—namely, contempt for and hatred of the people. It then behoves the people and the friends of equal rights—all those who hold the doctrine that all men are politically free and equal, to come up to the rescue and to do battle manfully in defence of their rights and principles.—It is not a mere abstraction for which we are contending, but for things in which we have a personal interest—for freedom to pursue our own welfare and happiness, restrained by no other laws than those necessary for political and social protection. If these principles are worth contending for—if we esteem them of any importance, let us vindicate them at the ballot-box on Monday next.

WHIG CALCULATIONS. This amusing to look over the calculations of our opponents with reference to the approaching Presidential elections. Some allow Van Buren only sixty out of the two hundred and ninety-one votes. Others cannot concede to him, but about forty. If we recollect right, they are as liberal now as they were in '28 and '32, and notwithstanding these liberal calculations, as the whigs call them, in which they profess to allow all the democrats can ask, we doubt not but the people will give us all we shall want. The whigs have been celebrated for their predictions on paper before the election, but the result has so often falsified their predictions, that many at the last election foreswore political prophecy for the future, but we find that they are at it again attempting to deceive their readers by their own sanguine self-deceptions. If they themselves believe what they say they are to be pitted, if they do not they deserve contempt, for thus imposing upon the ignorant. They may however console themselves with the reflection that few will be foolish enough to be deceived by the assertions or predictions of those who have so often been in error, and those who are deceived deserve pity for their folly rather than sympathy for their disappointment.

THE GREAT BEAR. We are informed that Capt. John Noyes of Greenwood, recently shot in that town a bear the quarters of which weighed, when dressed, four hundred and one pounds—whole weight 475. He sold one half of it for nine cents per pound, which was carried to Boston and there disposed of at a handsome profit.—Large numbers of these animals have been killed this fall in the back towns in this county.

We were visited during several days last week with severe cold weather unusual at this season of the year. The ground was frozen to a considerable depth, and it only needed a little snow to make uncomfortable winter weather.

At the Court of County Commissioners held at this place last week the votes for County Treasurer and Registers of Deeds were counted as follows, viz:

For County Treasurer, Alanson Mellen had 3477, being the whole number.

For Register of Deeds for Oxford County, Alanson Mellen had 2270, and Asa Charles one.

For Register of Deeds, Western District, Daniel Clement had 869, Asa Charles 212, and 3 scattering.

There were no returns from the towns of Andover, Bethel, Stoneham, and Slow. The returns from Paris, and Summer were rejected, not being certified as the law requires.

General Harrison. General Harrison has been one of the most inveterate office-seekers in this country. From his boyhood up, he has been an applicant for office. He has succeeded but poorly with the People, for he never possessed their confidence. They have elected him but seldom. The offices he has filled, have mostly been by appointment. He was appointed Secretary of the North-Western Territory under the old Federal Governor, General St. Clair. Being a Federalist, old John Adams, during his administration of Alien and Sedition Law memory, appointed him Governor

of Indiana Territory. Under the Federal Administration of John Q. Adams, he again succeeded in getting an appointment to office.—He was sent as Minister to Columbia—whence he was recalled for improperly interfering with the internal concerns of that Republic; with which as a Foreign Minister he had no right to meddle. He is now by appointment, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, an office worth nine or ten thousand dollars a year—the duties of which are performed by deputies, while he is making electioneering tours. So much for his appointments.—Now, let us see if the People have given him any great manifestations of their confidence.

In 1820 he ran for Governor of Ohio. There were three candidates—Brown, Morrow and Harrison.—Brown got 34,836—Morrow, 9,426—Harrison but 4,328—being about one in twelve. In 1822 he ran for Congress in the district composed of Hamilton and Clermont counties. He was beaten far away by Mr. Gayley. In 1831 he ran for the State Legislature in Hamilton county.—He was the hindmost of eight candidates—being distanced by a cake lawyer named Haves, and beaten by Disney more than one thousand votes. It will thus be seen that the People have never had confidence in General Harrison, and that the offices which he has filled have been obtained from Presidents of the United States by incessant importunities. [Richmond Enq.]

FEDERAL TACTICS—SURPLUS MONEY.

From the Bangor Republican.
"It must not escape attention, that most of the Van Buren papers in this State are openly opposed to the State's making any use of our share of the surplus revenue. * An attempt is to be made next winter to repeal the distribution law; and if Van Buren is elected, there will be no distribution. * They will make a tremendous struggle to keep the money in their own hands. There is but one way to wrest it from their clutches and divide it among the people. Gen. Harrison is pledged to this course. Elect him and all is safe."

Thus discourseth the Kennebec Journal, a paper printed at the Capitol of Maine, whose editor has had and will again have the honor of a seat at the Senate board among the dignitaries of the State. We mention the position occupied by this federal editor, to show that he is or should be in the secrets of his party, and knows the course marked out to be pursued by the federal party in regard to the Surplus question. From the first agitation of the subject, our opponents have intended to turn this, as well as all other questions of moment, to some political account. Here such a purpose is deliberately avowed, and made an important point at issue in a great party contest, no less than that of a Presidential election. "General Harrison is pledged to this course" of distribution—"elect him and all is safe," the money will be expended.—Our opponents have made up the issue, and we shall be compelled to meet them on this ground; if not now, it must finally be done. There is more in this money question than meets the eye. How readily the federal party joined in to support the act for loaning the money to the several States, after they failed in getting through Congress a law making it a gift; with this foothold, they now struggle to carry out the principle of division, which is to prepare the way for another step, viz: to establish the principle of raising money from the people, by direct or indirect taxation, to be expended by the National Government for works of Internal Improvement, which amounts to nothing more nor less, in our humble opinion, than an attempt, under a new disguise, to revive Henry Clay's old American System. Let us beware of the white heat yonder. Will the people swallow the gilded bait, and accept of the proffered bribe? If so, they will have to pay dear for the whistle. Would it be sound policy and good economy for a man to receive five dollars principle money this year, and agree to pay interest for this sum his whole life, annually more than the principal? Let the people be careful of tampering with bribes and the men who offer them. The principle of raising money for distribution, or to be expended by General Government for internal improvements, once firmly established, and what comes next? Why, a National Bank—heavy taxes—a high tariff—unequal taxation of the poor consumer and operative, to the advantage of the rich—an empty Treasury and a large National debt—a consolidated government and federal misrule. The connecting links can be distinctly seen by the careful observer, and the first link in this chain, or the entering wedge to prepare the way for the final prostration of the Democratic party, is this surplus revenue question, and the manner of disposing of the money. In the action upon it, at the last session of Congress, the federal party obtained an advantage which cannot be regained but by the republican party's retracing its steps. We trust that the republican party and press in Maine are prepared to say "let there be no distribution—repeal the law of the last session of Congress, and expend the surplus for National defences."

From the Augusta Age.
The Journal editor (modest man!) thinks he could, it admitted to our columns, "let in a flood of light upon the benighted vision" of the "subscribers to the Age." The same kind of light, we suppose, described by the poet—

"That leads to bewilder," &c.

We doubt, though, whether they could be so easily imposed upon as the editor seems to think. He could hardly make them swallow his annually falsified assertions about elections on which his own readers have so often lost their money and their temper, or the other statements which he would be particularly desirous of propagating.

He could tell them, to be sure, that Harrison was not to blame for the attempted abandonment of Fort Stephenson, and that the defence of the frontier was not entirely to be attributed to Croghan's disobedience. But they would refer him to Gov. Duncan's letter. He would tell them that Croghan's letter explained it all; but they would reply by showing the object of Croghan's letter and the circumstances under which it was written as detailed by Gov. Duncan. He would tell them that Harrison was a democrat and offer to prove it by the fact that Jefferson appointed him Governor of Indiana. They would reply that John Adams, of alien and sedition memory, made the appointment in high party times when none but federalists were appointed to office, and that he was only continued in office by Jefferson, there being no other applicant. He might tell them that Mr. Van Buren once cheated a farmer out of his property, but they would reply that it is an infamous calumny, and that the senior editor of the paper in which it appeared has declined charging the act described upon Mr. Van Buren, and gives notice to his readers that the story was published in his absence and without his consent. He might tell them that Mr. Van Buren in the N. Y. Convention was in favor of a property qualification for voters, but they would reply by showing from the records of the Convention that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to a property qualification. He might tell them that Mr. Van Buren dare not deny that he owns stock in the net banks; but they would reply by producing Mr. Van Buren's letter, in which he says that he does not and has not for 20 years owned a dollar in any incorporated company whatever. And so the editor might go on repeating the humbugs with which he entertains his readers from week to week; but he is mistaken if he thinks they would go down with the readers of the Age.

What they say in Kentucky. The battle of the Thames was celebrated by a public dinner at Harrodsburg, (Ky.) at which an immense assemblage of citizens was present. We select the following sentiments given on the occasion—Age.

REGULARS.
1st. The Battle of the Thames—It overthrew the British and Indian power in the North West. Let those who dealt the blows and shed their blood therein wear the honors of the day—

2d. Governor Shelby and the Kentucky officers and men who urged the pursuit of Proctor: The real heroes of the battle of the Thames.

4th. Military chieftains—all considered dangerous by the coalition except those who never did the enemy any harm.

5th. Heroes.—The coalition make theirs in newspapers and political conventions—ours are made upon the field of battle.

6th. Old Tippecanoe—went out to hunt the Indians but never could find them, until they found him on their own camping ground, half asleep—and not ready for the interview.

8th. Tecumseh.—Some dispute whether Col. Johnson killed him—all acquit the commanding General of any hand in the homicide.

17th. The flags of three friendly whig competitors—blue lights and stripes of treason for the lawyer, a white shirt for the Judge, and a flannel petticoat for the general.

VOLUNTEERS.
By the Rev. Jesse Head. The Politician that will support an aspirant for the Presidency, in order to prevent an election by the people, is unworthy of the confidence of Freemen.

By Wm. T. McConnell. A black cockade for Gen. Harrison, a blue light for Daniel Webster, and a white Wig for Judge White.

By William T. Wills, Esq. Colonel Richard M. Johnson: the people's old and tried friend; honor to whom honor is due: to the man who fights and conquers the enemies of our country; not to him who on their approach packs up and proposes to burn and run.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.
We copy below the latest returns that have come to hand. They are from the Post of Monday morning last. They are on the whole of a very satisfactory character. The whigs, it is supposed, have succeeded in the present election in Ohio, but our friends appear sanguine that her electoral vote will be given to Van Buren. The glorious democratic victories in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and our success in Georgia, are pretty fair offsets for temporary whig triumph. The opposition papers admit that the Union ticket has succeeded in Georgia by about 1000 majority.

The Election. Full returns have been received from Pennsylvania; the old Key Stone has clothed herself in a robe of light. The democrats have elected eighteen members of Congress and the federalists ten—democratic gain two. Of the eight State Senators chosen this year, the democrats have elected seven, and nearly three fourths of the State Representatives. This is what the Gazette calls being "sound for Harrison!" But the federalists are off their soundings, we can assure them, when they get into Pennsylvania.

Georgia. The success of the democratic ticket in this State, at this moment is very important, as it shows the failure of the misrepresentations of the U. S. Telegraph, N. Y. Star, Calhoun, Wise, & Co. to injure Mr. Van Buren in the estimation of the republicans of the South, upon whose prejudices they hoped to operate with great effect. Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana will all follow the course of Georgia. The whole Congressional ticket elected

in this State, as the federalists admit, is composed of democrats friendly to Mr. Van Buren, while his supporters will have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. This, we repeat, is a most important and auspicious indication from the South.

Ohio. Baldwin, the democratic candidate for Governor has probably lost his election on account of his having voted with Harrison for white slavery. So far as heard from the democrats have elected eight Congress men and the federalists nine; the democrats and federalists have gained and lost three apiece, which renders the result, thus far, so good and so good. It is believed that the democrats will have a decided majority in the Legislature, which will send Mr. Senator Ewing into solitude. The State will undoubtedly choose Van Buren Electors.

The opposition claim a much greater gain than they have obtained. The Globe has detected them in swelling their vote 3666 above their actual strength already.

South Carolina. Hugh S. Legare (Van Buren) has been elected to Congress from Charleston District by a small majority over Henry L. Pinkney, (Null.) the last member. The Union Senator and Representatives also succeeded in that District, which has heretofore gone decidedly for the Nullifiers.

OHIO.—The federal majority is reduced to 4377.—The Globe says the House of Assembly will stand 20 dem. to 16 fed—and the Senate 38 dem. to 34 fed.

GEORGIA.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 17th, says, it is now certain that the union ticket has been elected, with the exception of Gen. Coffee. Col. Dawson will be the 9th elected. In 83 counties, the returns received for members of the legislature, show the election of 143 union men, and 110 state rights.—There are nine counties to be heard from all of which gave union majorities except one.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—According to a letter in the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Wm. K. Clowney (W.) is elected to Congress in the 5th district, by a majority of 274 votes over James Rogers, V. B.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The majority for democratic Congressmen, as far as ascertained, is about 10,000.

The Lynchburg Democrat shows off the coalition candidates thus:

The whig candidates are playing a very pretty electioneering game. Judge White is making dinner speeches in Tennessee. General Harrison is showing himself off as "great natural curiosity," at the North, "just on the eve of the election." Their ally, Frank Granger, the abolitionist, is travelling through Ohio, preaching up "White, Harrison and Granger" whiggery.

To the above we add the following from the Boston Advocate:—

"Mr. Webster is in Berkshire, making speeches at the Cattle Show, Ladies' Fair and other places. If Mr. Webster, Governor Everett, and Mr. John Reed, were only democratic candidates, we should almost suspect that they had been sunning round the country electioneering; but as they are Whigs, the thing is impossible! Whig candidates, you know, never electioneer for themselves."

These electioneering movements of the spliced candidates will effect but little. Mr. Van Buren's course in avoiding all public dinners, public shows, and electioneering movements is much more commendable, and unless we mistake, will prove more acceptable to the people.—Aug. Age.

A small symptom of returning reason.—The editor of that apostate print—the Ellsworth Radical—cautions his party about their abuse of the democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. In his last paper he says, "We advise our political friends to say but little about Van Buren and Johnson, more especially with regard to their characters."—We should think such advice well timed and judicious, especially as it comes from such an editor as he of the Radical. It is certainly well for them to pause after having kept up such a tirade of abuse against the private and moral characters of Van Buren and Johnson.—It is no wonder they begin, even at this late day, to have some compunctions of conscience; but least of all did expect it from the voracious editor of the Radical. Their abuse of these distinguished statesmen is hardly a whit behind the course of calumny and detraction with which the federal party have pursued all previous democratic candidates for the Presidency. Witness their slanderous attempts against those revered champions of Democracy, the immortal Jefferson and Madison, and even their bitter persecution of the illustrious Jackson. Who then can wonder that Van Buren and Johnson should not come in for their full share of such abuse. But if the federal party are beginning to repent of their unfair and unwarrantable course against the distinguished and prominent men of the republican party, why—for one—we are sincerely rejoiced at the fact and hope they will go on thoroughly in the good work. Even if the Radical should not succeed in its timely efforts to caution its political friends, we at least hope the editor himself will remember his own precepts and advice.—Regulator.

THE MONSTER.—If the following be correct, says the Augusta Age, it would appear that Mr. Biddle is satisfied, that the contest against the patriotic yeomanry of Pennsylvania is a hopeless one, and that the "day of retribution" is indeed at hand.

Bank of the United States.—Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter says, "We understand from

good authority, that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have it in contemplation to propose to our State Legislature, at their next session, to abandon their charter, providing the bonus which has been paid to the State, be returned to the Bank."

We republish the following, corrected from yesterday's Argus:—

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of 4 years, commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday the 7th day of December, 1836.—the Electors meeting at the Capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of Electors must be made within thirty-four days of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election:

States.	No. of Votes.	When held.
Maine,	10	November 7
New Hampshire,	7	do 7
Massachusetts,	14	do 14
Rhode Island,	4	do 23
Connecticut,	8	do 7
Vermont,	7	do 15
New York,	42	do 7
New Jersey,	8	do 7
Pennsylvania,	30	do 4
Delaware,	3	do 7
Maryland,	10	do 17
Virginia,	23	do 4
North Carolina,	15	do 17
South Carolina,	11	do 7
Georgia,	11	do 7
Kentucky,	16	do 7
Tennessee,	15	do 17
Ohio,	21	do 3
Indiana,	9	do 7
Mississippi,	4	do 7
Illinois,	5	do 7
Alabama,	7	do 14
Missouri,	4	do 7
Louisiana,	5	do 8
Arkansas,	3	do 8
Total,	291	

STATE vs. LAMBARD.

The trial of William Lambard, indicted for manslaughter, took place on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22d instants, Judge Shipley presiding. The Jury went out about 6 o'clock, Saturday evening, and agreed upon a verdict of guilty, we understand, in about 15 minutes. The Court came in at 7 o'clock, when the verdict was rendered. But the counsel for the defendant, having taken exceptions to the charge of the Judge, upon which exceptions they had a right to be heard before a full Court, the case was accordingly continued until the term of the Court in June next, and the defendant ordered to recognize in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at that time to receive sentence.

As some misapprehension seems to exist, it may be proper to state that the right to take exceptions of which the defendant availed himself is a right secured by law, and one that has often been resorted to by others in like cases. The County Attorney informs us that he has now on his docket four cases in which exceptions have been taken in the same way and under similar circumstances.

It may also be proper to state that Judge Weston had no discretion in admitting the defendant to bail previous to the trial. The Constitution made it his duty to do so, and a refusal on his part, would have rendered him liable to impeachment.

So far, if there is any cause of complaint, it exists in the laws themselves, and not in any defect or impropriety in their administration. As to the amount of bail, it was discretionary with the Judge. He fixed it at \$5,000, and we understand that a larger amount was not pressed for by the prosecuting officer. We think that the amount of bail should be greater after conviction than before.

We hear that great bitterness of feeling is manifested towards the defendant because of his resort to the exceptions. This is wrong.—He but availed himself of a right common to every citizen. While he should have no more rights under the laws than other men, he should also have no less.

On Monday evening Benjamin Holmes, who lives in part of the house called "the cottage," above the Arsenal, was brought before Sewall Lancaster Esq. on a charge of assault with intent to kill Wm. Stevens, Jr., John Marshall, William Clark, Harrison Clark, Samuel Clark, Wm. Fields, and James F. Stevens, by shooting at them with a musket, said to be loaded with small shot. These men were at work on the Insane Hospital, and started to come over the river. The "cottage" was on their way, and Mr. Stevens having an errand with Mr. Holmes, went in to see him. Stevens had a lease of the building, and had rented one half of it to Holmes. While there Stevens observed a light in the other part of the building not rented to Holmes, and told Holmes he should like to go in and see who was there. He wanted also to show the house to Marshall who talked of renting the vacant half. Holmes showed him in, and the others followed, when Holmes broke out in a violent passion and swore he knew they came there as spies, to see if he did not keep a house of ill fame. He blew out the light, ran down stairs, got his gun, and fired upon them as they came down in the dark; he would have hit Mr. Stevens if he had not seen the muzzle of the gun and sprung suddenly aside.

Holmes has been bound over to take his trial at the Supreme Court in bonds of \$1000.—[Augusta Journal.]

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The Climax of Crime.—The New York Sun contains an account of most extraordinary occurrence which has lately happened in the State of Kentucky, and which has produced great excitement throughout that part of the country. A youth about 17 or 18 years of age named Harvey, remarkable for his personal beauty & a certain effeminacy in his appearance and manners, dressed himself in female apparel and commenced a tour through the State as a music mistress. His hair is fair and long, and curls in remarkable beauty down his neck. It is said that he would go to the most wealthy and respectable family in the neighborhood, and there get employment as a music teacher, being a first rate performer on the piano. After ingratiating himself into the favor of the family, generally, he would select the handsomest of the young ladies, if there were more than one, and manage to room with her. Passing several nights harmlessly, so as to lull suspicion completely, his diabolical scheme was then put in operation. He would first administer some powerful soporific, and during the profound slumber of his victim, accomplish his purpose. His engagements as a teacher were always short, so that he could escape quietly to a new scene, before any consequences would likely to appear, if at all. Fortunately, only two young ladies have thus far been discovered to be irretrievably ruined, among all those whose virtue he has thus outraged. Two of them are known to be *enemies*, and one of these only fifteen years of age—a beautiful creature, said to be the only child of one of the most respectable farmers in the state. Such was the excitement that prevailed, that the magistrature was obliged to put him in prison to protect him from the mob. It is yet uncertain who he is, but he is supposed, from his education, to be of a respectable family.

Precocious Depravity.—Last week the proprietor of a livery stable at New York having taken from his amount of cash on hand \$100 in specie, which he put in his pocket for the purchase of provender for his horses, mentioned the circumstance to his wife, in the presence of his son, a little boy of 12 or 13 years of age. At night, the young rogue, getting into his father's room, picked his pocket of the \$100, and early in the morning going to the stable, harnessed a horse to a light wagon, and set out to have a frolic and a ride. Coming across a boy who was vending penny papers, he bought out his stock, forty in number, and taking him into the wagon with him, they distributed the papers gratuitously to other boys, and then drove off to Yorkville, Harlem, and other places on the island, eating, drinking, rioting, and spending the money as lavishly as possible. The father having put a police officer on the look out for his promising son, the officer on Saturday found and arrested him, and carried him to the police office, with only \$12 remaining of the \$100 he had stolen, where, after a hearing of the case, the magistrates sent him to the House of Refuge, as the only means of preserving him from destruction.

Accident.—A Mr. Briggs of Parkman had his hand so horribly mangled on Tuesday the 27th ult. by the bursting of a gun that it was found necessary for it to be amputated which was accordingly done by Drs. Proctor and Stevens on the same day. The circumstances attending this accident were as follows—A number of soldiers had turned out the morning previous at 2 o'clock in accordance with a common and very foolish practice, to salute their officers and drink with them, and as near as your informant can ascertain there was some very disgraceful conduct. One man, a church member, after having drunk several times, placed a very heavy charge in his gun and on discharging, it burst, but fortunately without injury to himself. Notwithstanding this however the firing went on and instead of being more cautious they became more daring till at length there arose a dispute between Lieut. Tyler and Mr. Briggs as to which of them could fire the heaviest gun. They loaded their pieces and T. fired and burst his gun but without injury to himself; then turning to B. exclaimed "let splinter"—he did so and the consequence was as has been stated. Comment on this subject appears to be needless—I do not know as I can better describe the madness which pervaded the company than by relating the following occurrence—A man who was notorious for drinking went with them to fire &c.—when he had come to the place and saw with what impunity they used gunpowder he gave them his powder and left them declaring he could not go it.—It is really to be hoped that such occurrences are to be rare among us—that this may serve as a warning to all who feel inclined to go and salute their officers and "get something to drink" to stay at home.

The oldest Pensioner.—Eighty years ago, the strong hold of the North, Fort William Henry, submitted to the fortune of war, and surrendered to the French under the gallant Montcalm. With Mureaux at the siege was David Thompson, who lately died at Easton, N. H., aged about 100 years. He is believed to have been the last survivor of the two thousand soldiers, commanded by the brave old Col. Mureaux, who so heroically withstood the repeated attacks of 11 thousand and regular 2 thousand Indians, under the command of Montcalm, and also the government pensioner of the longest standing on the roll. The erect bearing of a soldier, which he acquired in his youthful days, and of an honest man, which he had been from earliest manhood, he maintained till the hour of his death.

There is a curious story told of his grand-

mother, Mary Houghton. At the sinking of Fort Royal in Jamaica, by an earthquake she clung to the sill of her house, floated away on it, and was taken off by a vessel safe, when all but three of the inhabitants of that ill fated town perished in the ruins. Several years had elapsed after the disaster, when there came to the tavern in Dorchester, where she served as a waiting-woman, a traveller, whom she instantly recognized as her husband. He was at sea when their house was sunk, and had no tidings of her. She died in 1708, aged 105.—*Lowell Courier.*

Express Mail.—This mail will commence running on the 15th of November next. Between New York and Philadelphia there will be two mails daily upon the railroads, running with the speed of the express, and carrying the entire mail matter, in consequence of which the additional postage will not be charged between these cities. The same policy will be pursued between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and farther south, as soon as the department, by the aid of the railroads or other means, can give the whole mail the same expedition as the express.

The department will endeavor to make such arrangements as will give the towns on the upper line through New Jersey the same mail facilities they now enjoy, and expects shortly to improve them.

Annexed are the regulations formed by the post master general in reference to the matter to be conveyed by this mail.—*Globe.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
October 22d, 1836. }

Regulations for the Express Mail.

1. No letters will be sent by this mail, except such as has written upon them the words "Express Mail."
2. No free letters, nor letters containing money, nor letters exceeding half an ounce in weight except public despatches, nor any newspapers or pamphlets, will be sent by this mail.
3. If letters bearing a frank, or containing money, or weighing more than half an ounce, be put into post offices marked "express mail," the postmasters will erase the words, and send them by the ordinary mail.
4. All letters and public despatches sent by this mail will be charged with treble the usual rates of postage.
5. Letters marked "express mail," and put into post offices not on the line of the express, will be sent by that line when they reach it, and will be charged, where put in, with treble postage for the whole distance.
6. Editors of newspapers have a right to receive free by this mail, slips from all newspapers which they may not receive free by the ordinary mail, but cannot receive the slips and newspapers both. If both come to them, the postmaster will charge the newspapers with postage.
7. Slips from newspapers, and small parts of newspapers cut out, or strips specially printed by newspaper publishers, to convey the latest news foreign and domestic. But one slip can be received from the same newspaper, and in no case must it exceed in size two columns of such newspaper.
8. Newspaper slips must show on their face from what newspaper they come, and be put in the post office open, with the name of the editor or newspaper for whom designed, distinctly written upon them.
9. Postmasters will put all slips for the same place into a packet directed to that place.

General Jessup has declined a public dinner at Montgomery, Alabama. He says in his reply, declining the invitation "It is due to all that an investigation take place in the Creek campaign. I shall demand it, so far, at least, as my name has been associated with my transactions here, public or private; and for that purpose I shall proceed to the North, the moment my duties here shall be brought to a close. Until an investigation take place, and my reputation be rescued from the odium attempted to be fastened upon it, I deem it due to myself to decline all public attentions such as tendered through you."

FROM TAMPA BAY.
The steamer *Merchant*, which left this port on the 28th ult. with a detachment of regulars and friendly Indians under the command of Col. Lane, for Tampa Bay, returned to our wharf again this morning.

We learn that Col. Lane, on his arrival at Tampa lost not a moment in commencing operations, but with his usual activity, dashed into the midst of the enemy at once. They were enabled to land their forces at Tampa on morning of the 30th, and having learned that a party of hostiles had burned a house near that place on the night before, Col. Lane with a party of 12 mounted men and about one hundred friendly Indians on foot set off after them. After a very rapid march of about 12 miles, the enemy were discovered on the opposite side of Indian river. Col. Lane and his few mounted men, who were considerably in advance of the friendly Indians, made a most vigorous and gallant charge upon the enemy, driving them down the river to a large hammock; where, from the great disparity in numbers, they deemed it prudent to await the arrival of the friendly Indians who were under the command of Major Watson, of Columbus, Geo. A brisk fire was, however kept up by Col. Lane, and the enemy held in check till the reinforcements arrived. As soon as the friendly Indians came up a very animated fight across the river ensued, which lasted some fifteen minutes; when Major Watson ordered a charge, was himself the first to cross the river and foremost throughout the fight. The hostiles soon gave ground, though

slowly at first, and fought with desperation for a mile and a half, when the route became general. They were pursued by Col. Lane and his mounted men till night came on.

Col. Lane was much exposed during the action, and his life was at one time probably saved by a Mr. Kelly, of the regulars, who seeing andian taking aim at the colonel, threw himself before his officer, and received the ball in his own body.

Major Watson has been since promoted, and the colonel speaks in high terms of his conduct. Lieut. Leonard was also conspicuous for his bravery, having had his horse shot from under him.

The loss of the whites was only two wounded. The enemy's loss is not known, as night came on and prevented an examination.

The number of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, though estimated at from one to two hundred.

Soon after this affair, a diplomatic corps was sent out, and until their return, operations will cease.

Important Intelligence from Portugal and Spain.
By the Empress, Capt. Townsend, which arrived yesterday, in 28 days from Malaga we have received Portuguese and Spanish papers which announce another revolution in Portugal, and an important victory obtained by the Queen's Troops over the Carlists.—*Jour. Com.*

PORTUGAL.—The *Diario de Gobierno* published at Lisbon on the 10th of Sept., contains the Proclamation issued by the Queen relative to the new revolution. Her acceptance of the resignation of all the late Ministers in consequence and of the appointment of others.

SPAIN.—At night on the 9th Sept. the battalion of the National Guards who were under arms, joined the troops of the line, and proclaimed the Constitution of 1822. A deputation was sent by them to the Queen, requiring her to proclaim the Constitution of 1822, and dismiss her ministers. This was immediately conceded, and the Count de Lameiras and Viscount Sa da Bandeira were directed to form a new ministry. The breaking of the windows of the palace of the Duke de Palmella was the consequence.

The ex-ministers, Preire and Carbalho had disappeared, and it was supposed they were secreted in the Queen's palace.

On the morning of the 10th, a deputation of officers repaired to the Queen, to demand an expression of her adhesion to the constitution. The whole corps diplomatique were with her, with the exception of the Spanish Minister.—Her Majesty after conferring with the British ambassador, signed the above Decree. The Count de Lameiras prevailed on the Queen and her husband to swear to the Constitution in the Municipal Hall, whither she proceeded in a carriage with him, and there they both took the oath required.

It was said that all the foreign Ministers except the Spanish, have protested against the act of the Queen, which they assert she was compelled to perform by violence.

From the Madrid papers it appears that a new Ministry has been appointed, and D. Juan Alvarez Mendizabel was Minister of Finance the Marquis Rodil, Minister of War, and that the rest of the cabinet consisted of Jose Jose Maria Calatrava, Ramon Gil de la Quadra, Joaquin Maria Lopez and Jose Landero; their functions we cannot ascertain.

MARRIED.
In this town, 23d ult., by James Bowker, Esq. Mr. Alexander Mayhew of Burfield, to Miss Mary D. Dean of this town. In Turner, Mr. Hiram Warren, of Minot, to Miss Charlotte Robbins of Turner.

In Brunswick, Mr. David S. Perkins to Miss Jane Dunbar.

DIED.
In August, Mr. Stephen Dodd, a soldier of the revolution, aged 75.
In Waldoboro', Mr. Isaiah Cole, a patriot of the Revolution, aged 80. Mr. Cole was one of Gen. Washington's life guards. He was in the battle of Monmouth and Lexington, and was considered a good soldier.
In Washington, Texas, after a lingering sickness, Mr. Samuel Heath, aged 25, a native of Maine.
In Union, on Sunday last, wife of Mr. Hills, about 45.
In Bangor, Mr. George Webb, aged 23.
In Hampden, Mrs. Matilda P. wife of John S. Carter, Esq. of Bangor, aged 25.

New Books.
COMSTOCK'S GEOLOGY—Young Wife's Book
Ferry, and People's Magazine—Smith's Class
Book of Anatomy, just received at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. B. GOODNOW.

Also, Thomas' People's Comic, & David Crockett's
ALMANACS FOR 1837.

R. R. Robinson,
DEALER IN
W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND
Country Produce.

Fore Street, opposite Head Central Ward.
Persons desirous of obtaining good bargains will find it an object to call.
Portland, Oct. 11, 1836. 3m10

PARTICULARLY SUBMITTER.
MISS DAY, South Paris (Cape) respectfully informs her friends and customers that she has just received from Portland, her

FALL FASHIONS,
with a variety of fashionable and fancy articles. She invites the ladies to call and examine for themselves.
Wanted—Two or Four Young Ladies as apprentices to the above business.
Sept. 3, 1836. 3m

Wanted.
12 GIRLS wanted immediately by the subscriber as apprentices to the tailoring business.
JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.
Norway Village, Oct. 13, 1836. 4f11

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.
Waldie's Literary Omnibus
Novel and Important Literary
Enterprise!!

NOVELS, TALES, ROMANCES, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, RE-
VIEWS, AND THE BEST OF THE DAY.

It was one of the great objects of Waldie's Library, to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the academy, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than two fold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to admit of letting to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in all a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which should be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge to be of great value. Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.—Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday Morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only charged with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount. On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no excuse will be made for the nonfulfillment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above. Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

Editors throughout the Union, and Canada, will confer a favor by giving the above one or more conspicuous insertions, and accepting the work for a year as compensation.

*A specimen number, nearly ready, will be forwarded to those who request it, provided such request is free from postage.

Sheriff's Sale.
TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of John Welch, near the New Mills, called, in the town of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 10th day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. all the right in Equity which WILLIAM B. ASHLEY, or Lewis B. Snows, either or both, had on the 2d day of March 1836, to redeem the lands and real estate purchased of the Craigie's heirs, which premises are particularly described in two deeds from Jacob D. Brown to William B. Abbott, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Vol. 46, pages 426, 297, 423, 429, & 430, to which Records reference is had for a more particular description; the same being then under mortgage to John Welch for the payment of \$10,500.—The said right in equity having been attached on the writ on said 2d day of March last.

JOHN J. PERRY, Deft. Sh'f.
Oct. 22th, 1836. 12

Sheriff's Sale.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the third day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of Nathaniel Dummer in Weld in said County of Oxford, all the right, title, and interest of STEPHEN R. BING to two half Lots of land lying in Weld in said County, the same which was bonded to him by J. Abbott and J. Brown, Executors, and the same firm on which the said Ring now lives.

PETER AUSTIN, Deft. Sh'f.
Weld, Oct. 24, 1836. 3w12

Commissioners' Notice.
THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

HENRY WHITE,
late of Mexico in said county, Esq., deceased, representing to do, hereby give notice that six months from this date has been allowed to creditors for exhibiting and proving their claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose at the Office of Levi Stowell in Dixfield, on the last Saturdays in January, February, and March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said days.

LEVI STOWELL,
SAMUEL N. STANLEY, Com'rs.
Dixfield, Oct. 18, 1836. 3w12

Farm for Sale.
A subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated five miles from the Court House in Paris, containing about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land—well watered, well fenced with good stone wall, and under good cultivation—has an abundant supply of wood—a good house, barn, &c. and out buildings all in good repair. Said farm will be sold at a fair price and on a reasonable credit.

ASAPH KITTINGGE.
Paris, Sept. 20, 1836. 8

WANTED.
500 LAMBS BELTS, for which cash and the highest price will be paid by
HUBBARD & HOWE.
Norway Village, Aug. 29, 1836. 4f3

Dissolution.
THE connexion in business between the subscribers is, this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.—The concerns of the company will be settled by Mr. Houghton, who has purchased the whole stock in trade.

JOTHAM GOODNOW,
SAMUEL H. HOUGHTON.
Norway Village, Aug. 25th, 1836. 3w3

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
Just received at the Oxford Bookstore—

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY, or the connection of Science and Philosophy with Religion, illustrated with engravings.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIETY, by the DIFFUSION of KNOWLEDGE, or an illustration of the advantages of rational and scientific information among all Ranks; illustrated with engravings.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION, or an illustration of the Moral Laws of the Universe.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A FUTURE STATE, all by Thomas Dick, L. L. D.

Comstock's Philosophy, Jacob's Latin Reader, Cleave-land's Latin Grammar, Parker's Exercises, Blake's Astronomy, Blair's Lectures.

Rosamond, Six Months in a Convent, Paul & Virginia, Mrs. Hemans's Poems, Mrs. Sigourney's Poems, do, Sketches, Affectionate Monitor, Macnish on Drunkenness, Balcan's Geography, a new work—History of Popery, Mother on the Types, Romances on Faith, American Songster, Baxter's Saint's Rest, Apples of Gold, Morison's Councils, Christian, Cowper's Task, Chapone's Letters, Gregory & Pennington, Brown's Concordance, Freeman, Rudiments of Architecture, Young Mother, by Dr. Alcott.—Fanny Moore on Prayer.

MOURNING PIECES, FAMILY RECOUNTS.—PAPERS FOR FIRE PLACES, &c. &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.
3w11
Norway Village, Oct. 17, 1836.

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S
Rheumatic, Catarrh & Headache
PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Vegetable Indian Black
PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scabby Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds; Rashes in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatism. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy.—Price, 25 cts. per Box.

DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
JAUNDICE ELIXIR.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentery, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

THIS ELIXIR is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c. It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion.—Price, 37 1/2 cts.

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. 4f11

A Card.
THE subscriber is happy to improve this opportunity to tender his most grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of South Paris and vicinity for their very liberal patronage during the stay in that place—hoping that by unremitting effort and constant attention to customers, he may receive a share of their liberality at his new stand in Norway-Village, formerly occupied by Mr. James Crockett, where he has just received a large and splendid assortment of European and Domestic

DRY GOODS, Groceries and
Hard Ware,
which he offers on terms as liberal as can be found in Oxford County.

CYRUS THAYER.
P. S. CASH BUYS GOODS FOR SMALL PROFIT.
The stock which he is now opening comprises in part as follows:

Broadcloths,
Black, Brown, Dehila, Green, B. Green, Invisible Green, &c.

Cassimeres,
of various grades and quantities from 7s. 6d. to 21s.

Buckskins,
Ribbed, Striped, Plaided, Drab, Black, Blue, &c.

Vestings,
Valentin, Plaid, Silk, Flannel, White, and Merinoes, of various grades. Price \$10 Silk Velvet do.

Silks,
Satin, Serge, Velvet, Sammet, Flannels, Ribbons; Muslins, Laces, Blond and Gauze Veils; Gingham, Cambricks, Merino and Thin Shawls, Fancy do, Sewing Silk do. HDKFS. of all kinds.

Merinoes,
Fig'd & Plain, of all colours & prices from 4s. to 8s. per yd. Calicoes.

A large assortment of English, French, and American, of new and fashionable style, from 10 to 40 cents, fast colors, warranted.

Shirting, Shifting, Gloves, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, and all articles of dry goods usually found in city stores.

Cheese & Groceries.
CHINA of first quality, Fancy, Printed, and Common, a large and splendid assortment; and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, usually kept in a variety store, all of which the subscriber is determined to sell very low for cash or in exchange for produce; confident therefore that the stock which he is now opening and the price will give good satisfaction to the community he would once more most respectfully invite them to call, examine, and price his goods.

CYRUS THAYER.
Norway-Village, Oct. 1836. 4f10
T-SHERIFF, good, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

VOL. 1

OF
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